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## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

W. F. DODD

Prof. Roscoe Pound of the University of Chicago has been appointed Story professor of law at Harvard University.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, until recently professor of history, has been appointed Eaton professor of the science of government in Harvard University, a position formerly occupied by President A. Lawrence Lowell.

Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Brown University will next year become professor of international law in Harvard University.

Assistant Prof. L. E. Aylsworth of the University of Nebraska has been promoted to an associate professorship.

Dr. A. R. Hatton of Western Reserve University has been advanced from an associate professorship to a professorship of political science.

Dr. Karl F. Geiser of Oberlin College has been promoted to a professorship of political science.

Dr. C. H. McIlwain of Princeton University has accepted the professorship of history and political science in Bowdoin College.

Prof. William H. Glasson of Trinity College (N. C.) will be acting professor of economics and politics at Cornell University during the next year. Prof. J. W. Jenks will spend the year in Europe.

At the College of the City of New York, Associate Prof. Walter E. Clark has been promoted to the professorship of political science; Dr. Howard B. Woolston, a doctor of Columbia University, becomes instructor in political science; Dr. Walter L. Whittlesey, recently of Princeton University, also goes to the City College next year.

President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York will lecture at the Sorbonne next year, taking as his subject the development of the West.

The Dodge lectures on the Duties of Citizenship will be given at Yale University next year by the Rev. Lyman Abbott of New York.

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin is to be the Theodore Roosevelt professor of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin for the year 1911-12. Prof. Reinsch will lecture upon the subject of the Expansion of the United States.

Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones of the University of Pennsylvania has been appointed associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Ellery C. Stowell of George Washington University has been called to the University of Pennsylvania and will take the place left vacant by Dr. Jones.

To the recently established chair of political science and constitutional law at the University of Pittsburgh, Prof. Francis Newton Thorpe has been elected, with leave of absence for a year, which he will spend abroad, chiefly in Germany.

President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois is secretary and Prof. John A. Fairlie is chief clerk of the recently appointed Illinois state tax commission. It may be remembered that Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago is a member of this commission.

Goldwin Smith died at Toronto on June 7, at the age of eighty-seven years. For more than fifty years he had been a prominent figure on both sides of the Atlantic, but he will probably be remembered best because of his championship of the North in England during the Civil War, and by his persistent but unsuccessful efforts to bring about a union between Canada and the United States. From 1858 to 1866 he was regius professor of modern history at Oxford, and from 1868 to 1871 he occupied a professorship of history at Cornell University.

Prof. William Graham Sumner of Yale University died at Englewood, N. J., on April 12. Although most widely known as an economist and sociologist, Prof. Sumner wrote frequently upon political questions,

and his loss will be felt by all students of the historical and social sciences. Prof. Sumner was seventy years of age, and had been a professor at Yale since 1872.

A new department of citizenship has been created at the University of Rochester. Plans for the new department have been placed in charge of Mr. Howard T. Mosher, who was formerly professor of French in Union College, but who is now a lawyer in Rochester; Mr. Mosher is chairman of the Democratic county committee, and was largely responsible for the recent defeat of George W. Aldridge. In the work of the new department municipal administration is to be emphasized.

A fund of \$100,000 has been raised to be called the "Richard Watson Gilder Fund for the Promotion of Good Citizenship," and will be employed for the establishment at Columbia University of several "Gilder fellowships," the holders of which will be required to devote themselves to the investigation of actual social and political conditions and to engage in practical civic work.

The Harvard University Law School has established the degree of "juris doctor." This degree will be given to graduates of approved colleges for one year's work in addition to that required for the degree of bachelor of laws. The additional year's work is intended primarily for those who plan to become teachers of law or legal writers, or to specialize in international or foreign law. For this fourth year of legal work courses will be given next year at Harvard on Roman and comparative law, administrative law, history of the common law, international law, jurisprudence, and theory of law and legislation.

A meeting of the Institut de droit international was held at Paris, March 28-31. The principal matters laid before the Institut were: neutrality and the obligations of neutrals with respect to maritime asylum; the use of torpedoes and mines; and some questions relating to private international law. With respect to the stay of belligerent warships in foreign ports the strict English and American theory of a twenty-four hour rule met with little acceptance. The next meeting of the Institut will be held at Madrid, Easter, 1911.

The American Philosophical Society announces that an award of the Henry M. Phillips prize will be made in 1912. The prize of \$2000 will be awarded to the best essay submitted upon the subject: The Treaty-

making Power of the United States, and the Methods of its Enforcement as affecting the Police Powers of the States. Essays submitted should contain not more than 100,000 words, exclusive of notes and must be presented before January 1, 1912. No essay is entitled to compete for the prize that has already been published, or for which the author has already received any prize, profit, or honor. Further information regarding the prize may be obtained from W. W. Keen, President of the American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law was held at Washington, April 28-30, 1910. Practically the whole meeting was devoted to the subject of the protection of citizens residing abroad. The presidential address was delivered by Senator Elihu Root, and papers were read by Profs. Paul S. Reinsch, G. W. Scott, Raleigh C. Minor, John H. Latané, Theodore S. Woolsey, Eugene Wambaugh, Messrs. Edwin M. Borchardt, Arthur K. Kuhn, R. Floyd Clarke, C. L. Bouvé, Walter S. Penfield, Hon. Charles Nagel, Hon. T. C. Dawson, President James B. Angell, and President Harry Pratt Judson.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration was held on May 18-20. Addresses were made by President Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, Prof. J. B. Scott, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, and a number of others. The printed proceedings of the meeting will be out in the near future.

The pending action of Russia with reference to the withdrawal of Finnish autonomy was the subject of an international conference of jurists during last March. Those who took part in this conference were Gerhard Anschütz, L. von Bar, A. de Lapradelle, Ernest Nys, Léon Michoud, Sir Frederick Pollock, W. van der Vlugt, and John Westlake. A declaration was issued in favor of Finnish autonomy, and against the Russian proposal which will practically deprive Finland of self-government.

An international hygiene exhibition is to be held at Dresden, May-October, 1911. A section of the exhibition will be devoted to settlements and dwellings, and will relate largely to city planning, water supply, and other subjects particularly within the field of municipal sanitation.

The International Law Association will hold its next meeting in London during the first week in August. Among the subjects to be discussed are divorce, international road regulation, the declaration of London, comparative criminal procedure, workmen's compensation, and general average.

The International Prison Congress meets at Washington, October 2 to 8, and will be attended by a number of distinguished foreign representatives. The American Prison Association will hold its meetings at Washington, on September 30 to October 1.

The *Proceedings* of the 1909 meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League (New York, 1909, pp. 180) present a review of the year's progress in civil service reform. The volume also contains interesting addresses on the civil service law in the Philippines, by Hon. W. S. Washburn; the civil service law in Porto Rico, by Hon. Harry C. Coles; the application of civil service rules to fourth class postmasters, by A. K. Hoag; and the merit system and the census, by E. Dana Durand.

*Fifty Years of New Japan*, compiled by Count Shigénobu Okuma (London, Smith, Elder, 2 vols.), contains papers on the grant of the constitution, the history of political parties in Japan, foreign relations, legal institutions, police, local and municipal government, and the administration of Formosa.

The Bureau of Corporations has issued a report on *Taxation of Corporations. Part II—Middle Atlantic States* (Washington: Government Printing Office. Pp. xiii, 115). This report, like the previous one on the New England States, is a careful digest of the laws concerning corporate taxation, together with an indication of the character and amount of revenue derived from such taxation by the several states.

A. W. Chaster's *The Law relating to Public Officers* (London, Butterworth, 1909, pp. cxxviii, 708, 71), is in the main an annotated digest of English statutes regulating the powers, duties and liabilities of public officers. It will be of value to those interested in English administration.

Harry C. Barnes' *Interstate Transportation* (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, pp. xxxiii, 1250) is a technical treatise on the federal legislation for the control of interstate transportation, and contains little dis-

cussion of constitutional principles involved in such control. The object of the book is to present "the laws, rules, and regulations governing the transportation of passengers and property under the Interstate Commerce Act as it now stands."

*The Law Relating to Intoxicating Liquors*, by Howard C. Joyce (Albany: Matthew Bender, pp. cx, 840). This is an elaborate treatise upon the control of the liquor traffic. The constitutional principles involved are discussed at length, as well as the questions involved in the administrative enforcement of liquor laws.

The April, 1910, number of the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation* contains the annual review of legislation in the British empire. There are also a number of valuable articles.

The July, 1910, number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is devoted to the subject of the administration of justice in the United States. The subjects dealt with are: treatment of the accused and the offender; juvenile courts and the treatment of juvenile offenders; the scope and limits of the injunction; the administration of the criminal law; and respect for law in the United States.

Prof. Rudolf von Herrnherr's *Handbuch des oesterreichischen Verfassungsrechtes* (Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, pp. xiv, 276), presents a brief but clear account of Austrian constitutional law; the discussion of existing institutions is preceded by a short historical treatment of the subject.

*Das Budget-Privileg des Hauses der Gemeinen*, by Dr. S. Sussman (Mannheim, Benscheimer, 1909, pp. ix, 216), is a careful historical study of the development of the power of the English House of Commons over budgetary legislation.

Beginning with volume twenty the *Zeitschrift für internationales Privat- und Oeffentliches Recht* (Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot) becomes the *Zeitschrift für internationales Recht*. Dr. Theodor Niemeyer remains the editor, and the journal will continue to devote itself to the fields of both public and private international law.

Those familiar with *A Diary of Two Parliaments* and with other works of a similar character by Henry W. Lucy will be interested in Charles T. King's *The Asquith Parliament* (London: Hutchinson, pp. viii, 351).

Mr. King's gossip and anecdotal book gives one many points regarding parliamentary procedure and the personal relations of parliamentary leaders, which supplement the accounts found in weightier discussions.

*A Colonial Autocracy* by Marion Phillips, (London, King, 1909, pp. xxiii, 336) is a doctoral dissertation at the University of London, and deals with the administration of Governor Macquarie in New South Wales from 1810 to 1821. The volume deals with the period of transition of New South Wales from a penal settlement to a free colony and with the steps leading up to the establishment of representative government.

Among the important state documents which have appeared recently are the report of the Massachusetts commission on old age pensions, annuities, and insurance (pp. 409); the first report of the New York commission on employers' liability, together with the minutes of evidence accompanying the report (pp. 271 and 470); and a publication issued by the West Virginia department of archives and history containing the proceedings of the convention of 1861 which led to the formation of the state of West Virginia.

The *Second Annual Report of Reforms and Progress in Korea* (Seoul, December, 1909, pp. viii, 215) has been issued, and forms a complete official record of Japanese administrative activities in Korea during 1908.

*Responsible Government in the Dominions*, by Arthur Berriedale Keith (London: Stevens and Sons, 1909, pp. vii, 303). Since the second edition of Alpheus Todd's *Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies* in 1894 there has been no satisfactory study of responsible government in the British colonies, although the lapse of time has rendered Todd's work less and less valuable. Mr. Keith has now sought to fill the want of a book dealing with this subject, and it may be said that he has succeeded, although his work would be of greater value were it not for its undue compression. The chapters on the federations and on treaty rights are particularly valuable, but in his discussion of the federal governments of Canada and Australia the author does not emphasize sufficiently the function of the courts as organs for the prevention of conflict between federal and local legislation.

*La jurisdiction internationale des prises maritimes*, by Charles Ozanam (Paris: Larose et Tenin, pp. xvi, 317). This is a study of the movement



leading up to the establishment of an international prize court by the second Hague conference. M. Ozanam discusses earlier projects for the establishment of such a court, particularly that of the Institut de droit international, and the work of the conference. He is strongly in favor of turning over to an international court the adjudication of prizes in the first instance, and of depriving the interested country of all control over the matter. Two other studies of prize jurisdiction have also been issued recently: *La jurisdiction des prises maritimes*, by Aymé Berthon (Paris, Pedone, pp. 255); and *Le jugement des prises maritimes*, by René de Caqueray (Rennes, Prost, pp. 264).

*Das Beuterecht im Land-und Seekriege*, by Hans Wehberg. (Tübingen, 1909, pp. xii, 135. Abhandlungen aus dem Staats-, Verwaltungs-, und Voelkerrecht). Dr. Wehberg has written a careful and thorough treatise upon prize law. He traces the doctrine of naval prize from earlier times through the developments at the London conference, and optimistically concludes that the principle of prize must give way before the opposition of the commercial world. The author suggests two reforms which he thinks may be accomplished in the near future: (1) The compensation by the state of those of its citizens who may suffer loss through the operation of the principle of prize. (2) That ships and cargoes captured as prize should not be condemned but should be held until the end of the war and should then be returned to their owners.

*The Dethronement of the City Boss*, by John J. Hamilton (New York, Funk and Wagnalls, pp. 285), is a highly enthusiastic and in the main uncritical discussion of the commission system of city government, devoted almost entirely to the experience of Des Moines. There is no really satisfactory discussion of the system, and in the chapter on Interesting Modifications of the Galveston-Des Moines Plan, the author fails to point out clearly the modifications made in the commission system by a number of the cities which have adopted it. But it should be said that the author's purpose has been primarily that of describing the experience of Des Moines.

The fifth edition of Esmein's *Eléments de droit constitutionnel français et comparé* (Paris, Larose et Tenin, 1909, pp. xv, 1154), is an enlarged and thoroughly revised work which comes up to the high standard already set in earlier editions. Several new chapters have been added and the fifth edition exceeds the fourth in bulk by more than 180 pages.

The discussion of questions of present moment has been carefully revised, and the work shows a thorough familiarity with constitutional events occurring at the time when it went to press.

Dr. Roswell C. McCrea's *The Humane Movement* (New York, Columbia University Press, pp. vii, 444), is primarily a study of the movement in the United States for the prevention of cruelty to animals, although there is also some treatment of the subject of cruelty to children. Appendices give the text of typical laws, lists of existing organizations, a full bibliography of the subject, and other information with reference to the movement. Two elaborate tables summarize fully the legislation of the several states and territories for the protection of animals and of children. Dr. McCrea's volume was prepared on the Henry Bergh Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education in Columbia University.

The third edition of Henry Campbell Black's *Handbook of American Constitutional Law* (St. Paul, West Publishing Company, pp. xxviii, 868), appeared recently. The second edition appeared in 1897 and the work now seems to have been brought pretty thoroughly up to date, the inclusion of new subjects and later decisions involving a considerable increase in its bulk. In the revision special attention has been devoted to the new developments in the industrial world, such as railroad rate regulation, labor legislation, boycotts, etc. The insular cases are inadequately treated.

*Le Prisonnier de guerre dans la guerre continentale*, by Armand du Payrat (Paris, A. Rousseau), is a discussion of all questions relating to prisoners of war, written by a former army officer. M. du Payrat discusses (1) who may be taken and held as prisoners, (2) the treatment of prisoners, and (3) the termination of imprisonment by liberation, exchange, or the conclusion of peace. The work is rendered valuable by its discussion of practice in recent wars and by its comparative study of military regulations issued by various countries with reference to prisoners of war.

Prof. Gaston May of the University of Paris has published an interesting volume under the title *Le Traité de Francfort. Étude d'histoire diplomatique et de droit international* (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1909). M. May examines in a careful and thorough manner the subject of the treaty itself and of the supplementary conventions entered into in connection

with the payment of the indemnity exacted from France by Germany. He also considers the questions arising in connection with the German occupation, and with the cession of territory by France to Germany. The volume is an important contribution to diplomatic history, and may be considered perhaps as a definitive treatment from the French point of view, of the questions arising as a result of the Franco-German war.

The third volume has just appeared of *La Vie Politique dans les deux mondes*, edited by Achille Viallate (Paris: F. Alcan, pp. 619). This volume, which covers the period from October 1, 1908 to September 30, 1909, is similar in general plan to the two preceding volumes. There are separate articles reviewing the political development in each of the great countries, and these articles are carefully prepared by recognized authorities in their respective fields. In addition to the articles which cover the political movements in each country there are also reviews of the year's development in international politics, economic life, and in the field of socialism. M. Louis Renault contributes a discussion of the great international conferences held during the year under review. *La Vie Politique* may be said to present the most satisfactory annual review of political occurrences throughout the world.

In *Le Principe d'équilibre et le concert européen de la paix de Westphalie à l'acte d'Algésiras* (Paris, Perrin, 1909, pp. 525), M. Charles Dupuis has made an important contribution to the literature of European diplomatic history. M. Dupuis, while treating briefly the period before the Congress of Vienna, devotes his main attention to the period since 1814, and his work is really a diplomatic history of Europe from that time to 1906, the history being treated so as to bring out clearly the influence of the European concert. In a concluding chapter on the character and rôle of the European concert M. Dupuis traces briefly its influence in controlling the external relations of the European states, and points out the limitations resting upon action by a concert of the great powers.

The British royal commission appointed in 1908 to enquire into electoral systems has made its report (London, 1910, pp. 63. Cd. 5163). The report is devoted primarily to the subject of proportional representation and forms a useful discussion of this subject, especially if consulted in connection with the blue book issued in 1907 on proportional representation in foreign countries and in the British colonies (London,

1907, pp. 144. Cd. 3501). The commission recommends the adoption of the alternative vote system in single-member constituencies where there are more than two candidates.

The government printing office has recently issued *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States of America and other powers, 1776-1909*, edited by William M. Malloy (Washington: 1910, 2 vols). This is the first complete collection of United States treaties published since the issuance of Haswell's collection in 1889, and should prove of great value to all persons interested in the treaty relations of the United States. The new compilation will be much more useful to students of international law and diplomatic history than the volume of *Treaties in Force*.

A sixth edition of W. E. Hall's *A Treatise on International Law*, edited by J. B. Atlay, has appeared from the Clarendon Press, Oxford (London and New York: Henry Frowde, 1909, pp. xxiv, 768). This treatise, since its first appearance thirty years ago, has been recognized as a standard and authoritative work. The fifth edition appeared in 1904. Since then the second peace conference at the Hague, the Geneva conference of 1906, and the London naval conference have been held, and the Russo-Japanese war fought. The changes and additions required by these events have been duly made in the present edition.

The third edition of Cobbett's *Cases and Opinions on International Law* is to be in two volumes. The first volume dealing with the rules obtaining in times of peace has appeared (London: Stevens and Haynes, 1909, pp. 385). The scholarly character of the work is already established and needs no restatement. In the new edition additional topics are treated, numerous valuable notes added, and, generally, the work brought well down to date. The notes, it may be said, occupy a considerable portion of the volume and are admirable in every way and make the work in its present shape a most convenient manual of information. The cases selected for publication are mainly causes decided in the municipal courts of England and the United States. Those familiar with the earlier editions do not need to be informed that the work is not intended as a text for classes instructed according to the so-called case system, but is designed as an adjunct or companion volume to existing text books. For such use it is well adapted.

*Work-Accidents and the Law* by Crystal Eastman (New York: Charities Publication Committee, pp. xvi, 345) forms one of the volumes issued as a result of the Pittsburgh Survey which was undertaken on the Russell Sage Foundation. Miss Eastman has studied with great care the causes and effects of industrial injuries and fatalities occurring within a limited time in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. After showing the character and causes of accidents, and something of their economic consequences, the author presents a clear statement of the law of employers' liability, with especial reference to its application in Pennsylvania, and discusses the working of the present system. Her conclusion is that: "If its operation in Allegheny county is typical, the employers' liability law of Pennsylvania is of little positive value. It does not to any large extent encourage the prevention of work-accidents, nor does it greatly aid those who suffer economic loss from them." Miss Eastman suggests some plan of workmen's compensation as a remedy, and the movement toward such a solution will undoubtedly be aided by her clear and able presentation of the problem. In an appendix to this volume are given an account of the United States Steel Corporation's voluntary accident relief plan, extracts from the first report of the New York state employers' liability commission, and other information bearing upon the subject of accidents to workmen.

In *A Project of Empire* (London, Macmillan, 1909, pp. xxv, 284), Prof. J. Shield Nicholson presents "a critical study of the economics of imperialism, with special reference to the ideas of Adam Smith." Prof. Nicholson takes the ground that the burden of imperial defense is becoming too great to be borne by England alone, and should be so adjusted that the colonies may share in it, but that such adjustment should not be made by independent plans for defense but by proportionate contributions into a common treasury. He also urges the feasibility of adopting a plan of free trade within the empire, and calls attention to the fact that such a plan would not necessarily commit England either to free trade or to protection with respect to other countries of the world; but he fails to realize the difficulty of obtaining closer trade relations between England and the colonies, while England under a system of free trade has nothing to give in return for colonial trade concessions. Another work based more or less upon the same idea as that of Prof. Nicholson, but which lacks the brilliance of *A Project of Empire*, is J. Ellis Barker's *Great and Greater Britain* (New York: Dutton, pp. ix, 380). Mr. Barker contends that Great Britain must have a navy large

enough to cope with the navies of both the United States and Germany and that part of the cost of defense must be borne by the colonies. He favors protection and schemes of colonial preference based upon protection as a means of drawing closer the bonds of the empire.

The La Salle Extension University of Chicago has published a fourteen-volume series entitled *American Law and Procedure*, edited by Prof. James Parker Hall of the University of Chicago and by Mr. James DeWitt Andrews. The purpose of this series is said to be that of giving "a brief but accurate account of the principal doctrines of American law, in such a form that they may be readily comprehensible, not only to lawyers, but to intelligent readers without technical legal training." The publishers are somewhat optimistic in hoping that their volumes will be used by "intelligent readers" who are not lawyers. The series must be tested, it would seem, primarily by its usefulness to lawyers or law students. Volume IX is composed of brief articles on municipal corporations, by W. W. Cook; public officers, by Percy Bordwell; extraordinary remedies, by Percy Bordwell; and conflict of laws, by F. W. Henicksman. In Volume X there is an article on international law by Arnold Bennett Hall, but the remainder of the volume is occupied by such unrelated subjects as damages, bankruptcy, judgments, and attachments. Volume XII (pp. xiv, 408) is an excellent brief treatise on constitutional law by James Parker Hall. This volume were it issued separately might well find use as an elementary text-book. A more careful reading of state decisions would perhaps have caused a modification of Prof. Hall's statement that "generally speaking when a statute is declared unconstitutional private rights are left unaffected by it, just as they would have been had it never been passed," (p. 46). Volume XIII is devoted to *Jurisprudence and Legal Institutions* (pp. viii, 369) and is written by Mr. James DeWitt Andrews.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1909 adopted a plan for the publication of a series of *Classics of International Law*, the series to be under the general editorship of Prof. James Brown Scott. The series is to include a critical edition of Grotius, and the principal works of his predecessors and successors. In the case of each work it is planned to have (1) a photographic reproduction of the original printed text, with an appendix containing notes by the editor, and (2) an English translation of the work in a separate volume. Arrangements have been made for editing a number of texts, among which the following may be men-

tioned: Zouche's *Judicii Fecialis*, by Prof. T. E. Holland; Ayala's *De jure et officiis bellicis et disciplina militari*, by Prof. Westlake; Gentilis' *De Legationibus*, *De jure belli libri tres*, and *Advocatio Hispanica*, by Prof. Holland; Legnano's *De bello, de represaliis, et de duello*, by Prof. Holland; Grotius' *De jure belli ac pacis*, by Prof. J. B. Scott; and Vattel's *Le droit des gens*, by Prof. de Lapradelle. The editions of Zouche and Ayala will probably appear before the end of 1910; Vattel will probably be published early in the next year; the edition of Grotius is in an advanced state of preparation and may be expected to appear late in 1911.

Under the title *Central America and its Problems* (Moffat, Yard and Company, New York, 1910, pp. 10, 347) Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known newspaper writer and war correspondent, has written a very interesting and instructive account of present day conditions and problems in Mexico and the Central American countries. With public attention sharply directed toward these countries on account of recent happenings affecting those countries, and the new turn given by Secretary Knox to our own diplomatic relations with them, the book is peculiarly timely. It is based on personal observations made by the author during a trip that he made in 1908 in the interests of certain newspapers. Mr. Palmer does not hesitate to handle without gloves various of the chief executives past and present of these countries. In view of the strenuous denial of the accuracy of the account of conditions given in a series of articles that have recently appeared in one of the popular magazines under the title of "Barbarous Mexico," it is of no little interest to note that the substantial accuracy of the picture there given, if not of every detail, is fully vouched for by Mr. Palmer. The book contains a select bibliography of recent works upon Central America, is well indexed and is provided with an excellent map.

*The Parliamentary poll book of all elections from the Reform Act of 1832 to February 1910.* Originally compiled in 1879 by the late F. H. McCalmont, B.C.L., M.A. Seventh edition. (Edward Stanford, London: pp. vii, 364.) There is no lack of British parliamentary poll books. Books of electoral statistics and personal data concerning members of the house of commons are issued from the headquarters of both political party associations and by several London newspapers. But what has come to be known as the *McCalmont Parliamentary Poll Book*, published by Edward Stanford possesses one feature peculiar to it which is of great value to students of parliamentary history. It

embraces all parliamentary elections since the reform of the representative system in 1832; and by a very simple typographical arrangement it is as easy to trace the electoral fortunes of a defeated candidate as it is to trace those of men who have been elected to the house of commons. The book is in two sections. The first is concerned with elections between 1832 and 1885; and the second with those between 1885 and 1910 on the enlarged franchise that followed the reform act of 1884 and the redistribution of seats act of 1885. The *McCalmont Poll Book* has now been in service for thirty years. The issue that was called for by the general election of 1910 is the seventh; and there is scarcely a feature of usefulness to students of electoral statistics that has not been embodied in the book since the first issue was published in 1879.

*Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History.* Edited by Paul Vinogradoff. Vol. I. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909, pp. vi, 303 + 78). This volume contains two studies in mediæval history written by investigators who were formerly students of Professor Vinogradoff. Prof. Alexander Savine, now of the University of Moscow, occupies the larger space with a treatise on the "English monasteries on the eve of the dissolution." This is an elaborate analytical study of the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 which forms the assessment record of church property in England taken in the early stages of the Reformation. The Valor has long been in print and historians have made use of its data in various ways, but no one has hitherto made so careful a statistical analysis as may be found here. Because of the diversity of the returns of the inquisitors and in many cases the brevity and incompleteness of the data the study and the calculations must have required infinite patience.

Book I is devoted to a critical estimate of the Valor as to accuracy and completeness, and notwithstanding various omissions and differences when compared with other contemporary surveys the author is convinced "that an attitude of confidence . . . is more justifiable than one of suspicion." Therefore he proceeds in Book II to a consideration of monastic economy as revealed in these data. The income of the foundations from land and other sources, the woods, the cattle, the food of the people, the monastic population, expense for education and numerous other topics receive a statistical treatment which deserves careful attention.

The second part of the volume is a brief study in later Roman law



by Francis de Zulueta entitled "De Patrociniis Vicorum." The author analyzes constitutions on the abuse of patronage to avoid taxation from the years 360 to 560, compares the writings of the orators, and closes with a practical study of the conditions of land tenure and village organization in Egypt.

*The Most-Favored-Nation Clause in Commercial Treaties*, by Stanley Kuhl Hornbeck (Madison: Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 343, pp. 121) is the title of a study which presents in condensed form the origin, the use, and the interpretation of a clause which has become the "corner-stone of modern commercial treaties." The author describes the conditional form of the clause which was peculiar to treaties of the United States from the very beginning and which has since persisted through all our commercial treaties. In the treaty with France in 1778 it was stipulated that each of the contracting parties should enjoy any particular favor in respect of commerce and navigation granted to other nations, "freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional." Mr. Hornbeck then shows that in consequence of this conditional form the interpretation by the United States of the most-favored-nation clause has always been broad; the term "favored nation" is not to include a nation which has given a valuable consideration for special privileges, and such privileges will only be extended to other nations for a like consideration.

In contrast to the American policy England has uniformly maintained that the clause is absolute in character,—that if privileges are extended to one nation, even for a consideration they must, under the most-favored-nation clause, be extended to other nations unconditionally, since it might often happen that the latter, following a free-trade policy, would be unable to give the required consideration. A later chapter describes the long and complicated discussions growing out of the treaty of the United States with Prussia in 1828. In the concluding chapter the author discusses the advantages and disadvantages of inserting the most-favored-nation clause in modern treaties, and describes the success of the general-and-conventional tariff system of Germany. The study is carefully prepared and frequent references are made to authorities and sources. As condensing in an orderly way much information on one of the complicated questions of international tariff-making the work should prove a useful one.

## LIST OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

A list of doctoral dissertations in progress in the field of history is annually issued by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, and a similar list for political economy is annually published in one of the numbers of the *Economic Bulletin*. In one or the other of these lists may be found most of the dissertations of interest to students of political science, but a number of such dissertations are included in neither, and it has been thought well to publish the following list, which has been compiled partly from responses received from the several universities, and partly from the published lists of historical and economic dissertations. Only dissertations relating clearly to political science have been included. A date where given after the dissertation title indicates the probable date of completion.

## BROWN

- L. B. SHIPPEE, A.B. Brown, 1903; A.M. 1904. The Constitutional History of Rhode Island, 1775-1842.

## BRYN MAWR

- M. S. MORRIS, A.B. Woman's College, Baltimore, 1904. Maryland under the Royal Government, 1689-1715.

## CALIFORNIA

- W. C. WOODWARD, A.B. Pacific College, 1898; B.L. Earlham, 1899; M.A. California, 1908. Rise and Early History of Political Parties in Oregon.

## CHICAGO

- LUTHER LEE BERNARD, A.B. Missouri, 1907. Some Aspects of Convict Labor. 1910.  
 E. F. COLBURN, A.B. Miami, 1907; A.M. Cincinnati, 1908. The Origin and Early History of the Republican Party in Ohio.  
 EZEKIEL HENRY DOWNEY, A.B., A.M. Iowa, 1907, 1908. Labor Legislation in Iowa. 1910.  
 CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA, A.B. Iowa, 1903. History of Suffrage in the United States.  
 FRANCES FENTON, A.B. Vassar, 1902. The Influence of Popular Presentations of Vice and Crime on the Growth of Crime. 1910.  
 CLEO HEARON, Ph.B. Chicago, 1903. The Secession Movement in Mississippi.  
 D. T. HERNDON, B.S. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1902, M.S. 1903. The Secession Movement in Georgia in 1850.

- JULIUS TEMPLE HOUSE, A.B., A.M. Doane College, 1888, 1907. Methods of Prevention of Crime. 1910.
- ROBERT BRYAN McCORD, A.B. Florida, 1905; A.M. Yale, 1908. Beginnings of the Juvenile Court in the Southern States. 1912.
- H. A. MCGILL, A.B. Butler, 1902. The Congressional Caucus.
- D. R. MOORE, A.B. Toronto, 1902. Relations between the United States and Canada, 1815-1837.
- CLARENCE J. PRINN, A.B. Park College, 1906; A.M. Kansas, 1908. A Study of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. 1910.

## COLUMBIA

- THOMAS A. BEAL, A.B. Utah, 1906. The Valuation of Franchises. 1911.
- S. D. BRUMMER, A.B. College of the City of New York, 1899; A.M. Columbia, 1901. Political History of New York During the Civil War and Reconstruction.
- O. G. CARTWRIGHT, A.B. Yale, 1893; A.M. 1901. A History of the American Consular System.
- W. W. DAVIS, B.S. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1903; M.S. 1904; A.M. Columbia, 1906. The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida.
- E. J. FISHER, A.B. Rochester, 1906; A.M. 1907. New Jersey as Province and Commonwealth, 1738-1776.
- H. S. GILBERTSON, A.B. California, 1903. Minor Political Parties since 1865.
- W. P. HALL, A.B. Yale, 1906. English Political Societies, 1789-1795.
- F. A. HIGGINS, A.B. Columbia, 1908; A.M. 1909. History of the Doctrine of *Quia emplores*.
- C. J. HILKEY, A.B. College of Emporia, 1905; A.M. Kansas, 1907. Massachusetts Legal History in the Seventeenth Century.
- R. R. HILL, A.B. Eureka, 1900. The Office of the Viceroy in Colonial Spanish America.
- R. T. HILL, B.A. Nebraska, 1903. Western Development and Democracy.
- W. L. HOAGLAND, A.B. Wesleyan, 1898; A.M. Columbia, 1900. The History of the New Jersey Poor Laws.
- GRAHAM C. HUNTER, A.B. Princeton, 1904. Chinese Contract Labor in Hawaii. 1910.
- HARVEY WELLINGTON LAIDLER, A.B. Wesleyan, 1907. The Boycott. 1911.
- EDWARD H. LEWINSKI, A.B. equivalent Warsaw, 1902. Workmen's Insurance in Belgium. 1910.
- H. W. ODUM, A.B. Emory College (Ga.), 1904; A.M. Mississippi, 1906; Ph.D. Clark, 1909. Some aspects of the Negro Problem. 1910.
- WILLIAM F. OGBURN, B.S. Mercer, 1905. The Uniform Legislation Movement. 1910.
- G. H. PORTER, Ph.B. Ohio, 1901. Ohio Politics during the Civil War and Reconstruction.
- ELSIE M. RUSHMORE, A.B. Vassar, 1906; A.M. Columbia, 1908. The Indian Policy during Grant's Administration.
- E. M. SALT, A.B. Toronto, 1902; A.M. 1903. Direct Primary Elections.
- EDWARD SCHUSTER, A.B. Columbia, 1902. Early History of English Equity.
- ADDISON E. SHELDON, A.B. Nebraska, 1902. The Social Effects of Land Legislation in the Western States. 1911.

- H. A. STEBBINS, Ph.B. Syracuse, 1906; Ph.M. 1907. Party Politics in New York State after 1865.  
 S. VINEBERG, A.B. McGill, 1906; A.M. Columbia, 1908. Provincial and Local Taxation in Canada. 1910.

#### CORNELL

- W. A. FRAYER, A.B. Cornell, 1903. The Break-up of the Spanish Monopoly of the Indies.  
 FREDERICK HERBERT GILMAN, A.B. Wesleyan, 1909. Federal Supervision of Banks. 1913.  
 JOHN ALLEN MORGAN, A.B., A.M. Trinity (N. C.), 1906, 1908. State Aid to Transportation in North Carolina.  
 LOUIS NEWTON ROBINSON, A.B. Swarthmore, 1905. History and Organization of Criminal Statistics in the United States. 1910.  
 GEORGE CLINE SMITH, A.B. Oklahoma, 1908. Legislative and Judicial History of the Interstate Commerce Commission. 1911.  
 HARRY EDWIN SMITH, A.B., A.M. DePauw, 1906. Internal Revenue History of the United States. 1911.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON

- FRIEDRICH EDLER, B.A. George Washington, 1906; M.A. 1907. M. Dipl. 1908. Relations of the Dutch Republic to the American Revolution.

#### HARVARD

- S. J. BUCK, A.B. Wisconsin, 1904; A.M. 1905. The Granger Movement.  
 JOSEPH STANCLIFFE DAVIS, A.B. Harvard, 1908. The Policy of New Jersey toward Business Corporations. 1912.  
 C. R. HALL, A.B. Amherst, 1906. The Secretary of State as a Diplomatist.  
 T. N. HOOVER, A.B. Ohio, 1905; A.M. 1906; A.M. Harvard, 1907. The Monroe Doctrine.  
 O. C. HORMELL, A.B. Indiana, 1904, A.M. 1905; A.M. Harvard, 1909. Contemporary Opinion respecting the Granting of Negro Suffrage.  
 T. H. JACK, A.B. Alabama, 1902, A.M. 1903. The Opposition to Secession in Alabama.  
 R. H. LORD, A.B. Harvard, 1906. The Diplomatic History of the Second Partition of Poland.  
 HARLEY LEIST LUTZ, A.B. Oberlin, 1907; A.M. Harvard, 1908. State Control over the Assessment of Property for Local Taxation. 1911.  
 J. R. H. MOORE, A.B. Boston, 1899, A.M. 1906. The English Colonial System under the Hanoverians.  
 CHARLES EDWARD PERSONS, A.B. Cornell (Iowa), 1903; A.M. Harvard, 1905. The History of the Ten-hour Law in Massachusetts. 1910.  
 AARON PRUSSIAN, A.B. Harvard, 1908. Public Control of Gas and Electric Light Companies in Massachusetts. 1912.  
 ROBERT JACKSON RAY, A.B., A.M., Kansas, 1908, 1909. The History and Policies of Rural Highway Control in the United States.

- CLYDE ORVAL RUGGLES, A.B. Iowa State Normal, 1906; A.M. Iowa, 1907. The Greenback Movement with especial Reference to Wisconsin and Iowa. 1911.
- EMIL SAUER, Litt.B.Texas, 1903; A.M. Harvard, 1908. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1875 and the Relations between the United States and Hawaii, 1875-1908.
- H. N. SHERWOOD, A.B. Indiana, 1908. A.M. 1909. Experience of Colonization of the American Negro.
- C. G. WOODSON, A.B. Chicago, 1907, A.M. 1908. The Disruption of Virginia.

## ILLINOIS

- D. O. CLARK, A.B. Drury, 1890; A.M. Illinois, 1909. Ministerial Responsibility in Prussia.
- HERMAN GERLACH JAMES, A.B. Illinois, 1906; J. D. Chicago, 1909. A Commentary on the Constitution of Illinois, Historical, Descriptive, and Comparative. 1911.
- THOMAS ERVIN LATIMER, A.B. Washington, 1903; A.M. Illinois, 1909. Industrial Insurance in Illinois. 1911.
- HARRY T. NIGHTINGALE, A.B. Michigan; A.M. Illinois. The History of Nominating Methods in Illinois.
- P. C. PHILLIPS, A.B. Indiana, 1906. The West in International Negotiations during the American Revolution.
- ARTHUR EMIL SWANSON, A.B. Augustana College, 1908; A.M. Illinois, 1909. History of Labor Legislation in the Scandinavian Countries. 1911.
- LENT DAYTON UPSON, A.B., A.M. Wisconsin, 1908, 1909. Sources of Municipal Revenue in Illinois. 1911.
- CHING CHUN WANG, Ph.B. Yale, 1908; A.M. Illinois, 1909. Railway Regulation in Great Britain. 1911.

## IOWA

- DAN E. CLARK, B.A. Iowa, 1907, M.A., 1908. The History of Senatorial Elections in Iowa.

## JOHNS HOPKINS

- P. S. FLIPPEN, A.B. Richmond (Va.), 1906. Royal Government in Virginia, 1672-1776.
- D. S. FREEMAN, A.B. Richmond (Va.), 1904. Secession in Virginia.
- KARL SINGEWALD, A.B. Johns Hopkins, 1907. The Suability of the State. 1910.
- H. WIRT STEELE. Labor Legislation in Maryland. 1912.

## KANSAS

- BURTON PEABODY SEARS, A.B., A.M., Kansas, 1908, 1909. The Gadsden Purchase.

## LELAND STANFORD

- LEWIS VINCENT BOYLE, JR., A.B. Leland Stanford, 1909. *Legislative History of Transportation in California.* 1912.
- YAMATO ICHIHASHI, A.B. Leland Stanford, 1907, A.M. 1908. *Japanese Immigration.* 1911.
- N. C. McDONALD, A.B., A.M., North Dakota, 1900, 1908. *State School Fund Administration in the Northwest.* 1912.

## MICHIGAN

- L. G. COOPER, A.B. Michigan, 1904. *A History of the Political Campaign in Michigan in 1864.* 1911.
- CARL E. PARRY, A.B. Michigan, 1905, A.M. 1907. *A History of Labor Legislation in Michigan.* 1910.

## NEW YORK

- BERTHA BASS, A.B. Wesleyan, 1886, A.M. 1888. *Sovereignty in the United States as understood by the Framers of the Constitution and their Contemporaries.*
- A. G. WARREN, A.B. Rochester, 1883; A.M. New York, 1909. *Chief Justice Marshall: His Influence upon the Constitutional Opinions of his Colleagues in the Supreme Court.*

## PENNSYLVANIA

- FRANK E. BREYFOGEL, A.B. Haverford, 1906. *The Control over Public Service Corporations by State Commissions, with special reference to Pennsylvania.* 1911.
- A. C. COLE, A.B. Michigan, 1907, A.M. 1908. *British Colonial Policy from 1675 to 1696.*
- H. B. CONNER, A.B. Temple, 1903. *The Instructions to the Colonial Governors of the English Colonies in America.*
- WILLIAM CLINTON HEFFNER, A.B. Gettysburg, 1893, A.M. 1896. *Poor Relief Legislation in Pennsylvania.* 1912.
- I. V. ILES, A.B. Kansas, 1904, A.M. 1905. *A Study of Territorial Government in Certain Typical Territories.*
- HENRIETTA G. S. JAQUETTE, Ph.B., Morrisville, 1901; A.B. Michigan, 1904. A.M. Pennsylvania, 1906. *An Arbitration by Henry II of England between Alphonso of Castile and Sancho of Navarre in 1177.*
- RASMUS S. SABY, A.B. Minnesota, 1907. *Railway Legislation in Minnesota.* 1911.
- C. LINN SEILER, A.B. Haverford, 1902. *The History of American Municipal Development in the last Decade.* 1911.

## PRINCETON

- SYNGMAN RHEE, A.B. George Washington, 1907; M.A. Harvard, 1909. *The Development of Neutrality as Influenced by the United States.* 1910.

## WISCONSIN

- LEWIS ALBERT ANDERSON, B.L. Wisconsin, 1899. *Government Supervision of Insurance.* 1911.

- CHARLES BURGESS AUSTIN, A.B., A.M. Indiana, 1907, 1908. Comparative Administration of Labor Legislation. 1910.
- L. E. AYLSWORTH, Nebraska, 1902. Judicial Powers of Commissions. 1910.
- W. L. BAILEY, Queen's, 1904. Local Government in Wisconsin. 1910.
- THOMAS W. B. CRAFER, A.B. North Dakota, 1906; A.M. Wisconsin, 1907; LL.B., Boston, 1909. The Administration of Public Poor Relief in Wisconsin and Minnesota; a comparative study. 1910.
- G. W. DENISON, Cornell, 1901. War Domicile. 1910.
- GERHARD ADAM GESELL, A.B. Wisconsin, 1908. The Control of Gas Companies in England and the United States. 1912.
- S. K. HORNBECK, Oxford, 1907. The Most-Favored-Nation Clause. (Published).
- ALBERT E. JAMES, A.B., A.M. Wisconsin, 1906, 1908. Financial Administration of Wisconsin, 1898-1910. 1912.
- A. H. LAMBECK, Wisconsin, 1908. Registration Laws and their Reform. 1911.
- S. GALE LOWRIE, A.B. Knox, 1907. Classification of Industries as Affected by the Fourteenth Amendment. 1910.
- CAROLINE ELIZABETH MACGILL, A.B. Cornell, 1904. Unpaid Services. 1910.
- FORD H. MACGREGOR, Michigan, 1905. City Government by Commission. 1910.
- REUBEN MCKITRICK, A.B. Oklahoma, 1907. The Legislative Disposition of Public Land in Texas. 1911.
- B. E. SCHMITT, A.B. Tennessee, 1904; B.A. Oxford, 1908. British Policy and the Enforcement of the Treaty of Berlin.
- R. B. SCOTT, Pennsylvania, 1896. Legal Control of Political Parties. 1910.
- BENJAMIN B. WALLACE, McAlester, 1904. The Development of Village Government. 1910.
- R. G. WELLINGTON, A.B. Harvard, 1902, A.M. 1903. The Relation of Public Lands and Politics, 1830-1841.
- M. J. WHITE, B.S. New Hampshire, 1903; A.M. Wisconsin, 1907. The Secession Movement of 1847-1852.
- J. A. WILGUS, Michigan, 1896. American Diplomacy in China since 1890. 1910.

## YALE

- W. M. CULBERTSON, B.A. Emporia, 1907; B.A. Yale, 1908. Alexander Hamilton; an Essay on Nationalism. 1910.
- A. S. FIELD, B.A. Dartmouth, 1902, M.A. 1903. The History of Labor Legislation in New Jersey.
- F. J. KLINGBERG, B.A. Kansas, 1907, M.A. 1908; M.A. Yale, 1909. Foreign Relations of the United States after the War of 1812.
- W. E. LAGERQUIST, B.A. Simpson, 1905; B.A. Yale, 1904, M.A. 1906. The History of Immigration, to 1840.
- C. H. LANDRUM, B.A. Kansas, 1904, M.A. 1905. The First State Constitutions. 1912.
- CHARLES SEYMOUR, B.A. Yale, 1908, M.A. Cambridge, 1909. The Growth of English Democracy since 1867.
- C. A. SMITH, B.A. Kansas, 1908, M.A. Yale, 1909. The Public Land System of the United States.
- HELEN L. YOUNG, B. A. Cornell, 1906. The New York Constitution of 1821. 1910.